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individual in need thereof an effective amount of Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide.

8 (Twice-amended). A method in accordance with claim 46, wherein said Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide is Copolymer 1.

9 (Twice-amended). A method in accordance with claim 46, wherein said Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide is a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide.

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10 (Twice-amended). A method in accordance with claim 46, in which said Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide is administered in a manner which promotes active immunization of the individual so as to build up a critical T cell response.

11 (Twice-amended). A method in accordance with claim 46, wherein said Copolymer 1 or Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide is a random copolymer that cross-reacts functionally with myelin basic protein (MBP) and is capable of competing with MBP on the MHC class II molecule in antigen presentation.

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12 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 11, wherein said random copolymer comprises one amino acid residue selected from each of at least three of the following groups:

(a) lysine and arginine;

(b) glutamic acid and aspartic acid;

(c) alanine and glycine; and

(d) tyrosine and tryptophan.

13 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 12, wherein said random copolymer consists of four different amino acid residues, each from a different one of the groups (a) to (d).

14 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 13, wherein said four different amino acid residues are alanine, glutamic acid, lysine and tyrosine.

15 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 14, wherein said random copolymer consists of three different amino acid residues, each from a different one of three groups (a) to (d).

16 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 15, wherein said three different amino acid residues are tyrosine, alanine, and lysine.

17 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 15, wherein said three different amino acid residues are tyrosine, glutamic acid and lysine.

18 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 15, wherein said three different amino acid residues are lysine, glutamic acid, and alanine.

19 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 15, wherein said three different amino acid residues are tyrosine, glutamic acid, and alanine.

20 (Amended). A method for treating injury or disease caused or exacerbated by glutamate toxicity, which comprises administering to an individual having an injury or disease caused or exacerbated by glutamate toxicity an

B6 effective amount of:

(a) activated T cells which have been activated by Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide, or

(b) Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide,

with the proviso that the individual having an injury or disease caused by glutamate toxicity is other than one who has multiple sclerosis.

26 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 20, wherein said administering step comprises administering to said individual an effective amount of activated T cells which

B7 have been activated by Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide.

30 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 20,

B8 wherein said administering step comprises administering to an

individual in need thereof an effective amount of Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide.

31 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 30, wherein said Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide is Copolymer 1.

32 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 30, wherein said Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide is a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide.

33 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 30, in which said Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide is administered in a manner which promotes active immunization of the individual so as to build up a critical T cell response.

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34 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 20, wherein said Copolymer 1 Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide is a random copolymer that cross-reacts functionally with myelin basic protein (MBP) and is capable of competing with MBP on the MHC class II molecule in antigen presentation.

35 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 34, wherein said random copolymer comprises one amino acid residue selected from each of at least three of the following groups:

(a) lysine and arginine;

(b) glutamic acid and aspartic acid;

(c) alanine and glycine; and

(d) tyrosine and tryptophan.

36 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 35, wherein said random copolymer consists of four different amino acid residues, each from a different one of the groups (a) to (d).

37 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 36, wherein said four different amino acid residues are alanine, glutamic acid, lysine and tyrosine.

38 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 37, wherein said random copolymer consists of three different amino acid residues, each from a different one of three groups (a) to (d).

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39 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 38, wherein said three different amino acid residues are tyrosine, alanine, and lysine.

40 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 38, wherein said three different amino acid residues are tyrosine, glutamic acid and lysine.

41 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 38, wherein said three different amino acid residues are lysine, glutamic acid, and alanine.

42 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 38, wherein said three different amino acid residues are tyrosine, glutamic acid, and alanine.

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43 (Amended). A method for inhibiting neuronal degeneration caused or exacerbated by glutamate toxicity in the central nervous system (CNS) of an individual in need thereof, comprising causing activated T cells, which have been activated by Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide, to accumulate at the site of neuronal degeneration in the individual in need, thereby inhibiting neuronal degeneration at that site, with the proviso that the individual in need is other than one who has multiple sclerosis.

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45 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 43, wherein said activated T cells are caused to accumulate at said site by administering to the individual in need an effective amount of activated T cells which have been activated by Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide.

46 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 43, wherein said activated T cells are caused to accumulate at said site by administering to the individual in need an effective amount of Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide *in vivo*, thereby causing T cells to